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BOOK NOTICES

Buddhist China. By R. F. Johnston. New York: Dutton & Co., 1913. Pp. xvi+403. \$5.00.

The overshadowing influence of Confucius has led many to ignore the fact that China presents other manifestations of native religious life besides that which is called by the name of the great sage. The Chinese have "three religions"—Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. Yet all students of Chinese religion and philosophy are familiar with the doctrine of the triunity of these faiths. The idea has found symbolic expression in the comparison of Chinese civilization with a bronze bowl, whereof the three religions are the three legs, all equally indispensable to the stability of the tripod. To the strictly orthodox Confucian, who holds that the social and moral teachings of China's greatest sage are all that mankind needs for its proper guidance, the doctrine of religious triunity is abhorrent. But large numbers of Buddhists and Taoists, while giving precedence to their own cults, are tolerant enough to recognize that Confucianism, if somewhat weak on the more narrowly religious side, is strong and rich on the ethical side. And the great majority of the people show by their beliefs and practices that they can participate in all three faiths at the same time. Such being the case, it is clear that the careful student of Chinese life should investigate not only Confucianism, but the other aspects of native religion in China. This book will be very helpful to that end. It has chapters on early Buddhism, sects and schools of Buddhism in China, pilgrimages and sacred hills, the Prince-Hermit and his successors, monks and monasteries, etc. A large number of illustrations from photographs are included.

The Flowery Republic. By Frederick McCormick. New York: Appleton, 1913. Pp. xv +447. \$2.50.

The author is a special correspondent at Peking. The book is an account of the revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty and installed the present government in its place. The narrative is interesting and vivid, and will have to be reckoned with by the historians of the Chinese revolution. Its treatment of persons and events is attractive. The story proceeds through forty-two chapters with a wealth of detail and color. The book is not one which will have a large, miscellaneous circulation. But it should be placed in as many institutional libraries as possible; and it should be called to the attention of historical students and of persons in training for the missionary field.

Creation and Man. By Francis J. Hall. New York: Longmans, 1912. Pp. xvii+353. \$1.50.

The author is professor of theology in the Western Theological Seminary, of Chicago, an Episcopal institution. The book is the fifth in a series of ten volumes, each complete in itself, designed to be a connected treatment of the entire range of "Catholic" doctrine. It takes up such matters as the will of God, creation, divine providence, the problem of evil, the origin of man, religion and morality, man's primitive state, man's fallen state, salvation, and progress. The book should be found in all theological libraries which aim to cover the field of discussion in this department of learning. The author has defined with great care his attitude toward the results of modern physical and biological investigation. He endeavors to take account fairly of all that has been done by natural-science research in its bearing upon the problems of creation and man. Professor Hall does well to emphasize that science is concerned with the "phenomenal" aspect of nature, and that the deeper side of experience gives room for the freedom of Christian faith. Accordingly, under carefully explained limitations, he assumes the validity of the doctrines of organic evolution and of man's descent, on the physical side of his nature, from brute ancestors. These views are adopted as "working hypotheses" which do not collide with any of the fundamental tenets of Christianity.

Psychology in Daily Life. By Carl Emil Seashore. New York: Appleton, 1913. Pp. xviii+226. \$1.50.

Clergymen will find this book of importance in many ways. The author is professor of psychology in the State University of Iowa. The volume is one of a number edited by Professor Joseph Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, under the title, "Conduct of Mind Series." The object of these volumes is to bring the salient principles of modern psychology to bear upon popular interests and practical concerns. Instead of trying to write *about* the uses of psychology, the author has aimed to present actual bits of psychology with immediate application to daily life. Parts of some chapters have appeared in the *American Journal of Theology*, the *Journal of Educational Psychology*, and *Science*. The book consists of seven divisions, dealing with play, mental efficiency, memory, mental health, mental law, mental measurement, law in illusion. It is free from technical terms, and is a fresh arrangement of the material characteristic of modern interest in the laws of the mind.